



FRANCE

22 Feb. 1848	Street protests against banning of banquet of the 12th
23 February	National Guard expresses sympathy with protestors
24 February	Street fighting, barricades; Louis Philippe flees; provisional govt formed; universal manhood suffrage
25 February	Declaration of the "Right to Work"
23 April	Elections (Easter Day)--largely conservative results, due to peasant alienation from Paris radicalism
4 May	First meeting of Constituent Assembly; Republic declared
15 May	Radical attempt to storm Assembly (led by Blanqui, Barbès) fails
22-26 June	"The June Days": violent fighting in Paris, perhaps 20,000 rebels, angered by closing of national workshops; bloodily repressed by army (led by Cavaignac, assisted by National Guard)
November 1848	Constitution of Second Republic
10 December	Presidential election--Louis Bonaparte (5.4 million votes) defeats Ledru-Rollin, Cavaignac
May 1849	Legislative election--500 conservatives, 180 radical
13 June	Radical Republicans attempt Paris protest on behalf of Roman Republic (see section on Italian Revolution); they fail and are sent into exile
October 1849	Louis Bonaparte dismisses Legislature
March 1850	By-elections, surprising numbers of leftist (Democ-Soc) successes
May 1850	Suffrage restricted, "vile multitude" denied vote
2 Dec. 1851	Coup d'état: with support of military, Louis Bonaparte takes complete control; dissolves Assembly, announces that only his vigilance has saved France from Assembly's conspiracies; he rules until Sept. 1870 as Napoleon III

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

4 March 1848	Vienna: copies of Lajos Kossuth's speech to Hungarian Diet (end serfdom, lessen bureaucracy, govt responsible to legislative) distributed
13-15 March	Vienna: students and artisans protest, troops fire; Metternich flees to London
March 1848	Prague: street demonstrations, formation of National Committee; "Poland": riots in Cracow, Polish National Committee formed. Hungarian Diet moves to Budapest
April 1848	Emperor recognizes Hungarian govt, promises constitution; "Poland": Austrian troops bombard Cracow Prague: Czech nationalists call for boycott of German National Assembly (Frankfort Parliament) elections, and demand Pan-Slavic Congress; Czech/German hostilities
May 1848	Vienna: democrats (students) protest limited franchise; court flees to Innsbruck, "Committee of Public Safety" rules Vienna; throughout Empire, Hapsburg military supports Slovak, Serb, and Romanian nationalism, to counter Hungarian nationalism; Croatia, headed by General Jelacic, declares independence
June 1848	Prague: Pan Slavic Conference (2 June), pro-Slav (also nominally "pro-Hapsburg" "anti-German") crowds build barricades, street fighting with Austrian troops (General Windischgraetz) results in Austrian victory; Pan Slavic conference dissolved, leaders arrested; German nationalists cheer
August 1848	Imperial family returns to Vienna
September 1848	Austrian National Assy abolishes serfdom (pays nobles); imperial military invades Hungary--> WAR; Kossuth gains peasant support; imperial military encourages Transylvanian nationalism
October 1848	ordering of troops from Vienna to Hungary provokes radical demonstrations, street fighting; imperial family flees again
October / November	imperial troops (led by Windischgraetz, Jelacic) bombard Vienna, defeat radicals (2000 dead); Count Schwarzenberg to head new (conservative) govt
December 1848	Ferdinand abdicates in favor of nephew, Franz Josef
March 1849	Constitution written and approved (never put in practice)
April 1849	Austrian govt invites Russian intervention in Hungary
August 1849	Hungarian army defeated; Kossuth in exile in London

GERMAN LANDS

8 March 1848	Rhineland: public celebration in Cologne, Mainz, Trier
15 March	Berlin: growing tension (peaceful protests/large military presence), first barricades;

18/19 March	Berlin: street fighting, artisans vs. military; 303 dead civilians; troops withdraw
22 March	Berlin: public mourning for dead; Frederick William IV participates, promises constitution, appoints liberal ministers
31 March	Frankfort: meeting of German <i>Vorparlament</i>
April 1848	Prussia: WAR with Denmark over Schleswig-Holstein; Polish uprisings in Posen repressed
May 1848	Elections for many assemblies: Prussian and other state "National Assemblies," German National Assembly; Frankfort: first meeting of German National Assembly ("professors' parliament"), suspends German Confederation
June 1848	First congress of German Democratic Clubs
August 1848	Prussian peace with Denmark abandons German nationalists in Schleswig-Holstein; provokes protests in Frankfort, Berlin
September 1848	Berlin: founding congress, "Workers' Fraternization";
November 1848	Berlin: military recalled, conservative Count Brandenburg becomes Prime Minister Bavaria: left-wing election victories
December 1848	Prussia: govt dissolves Constituent Assembly;
January 1849	Saxony: radical election victories;
March 1849	Frankfort Parliament finishes German Constitution (not including Austria); offers crown to Frederick William IV
April 1849	28 smaller states accept Frankfort Constitution; Frederick William rejects "gutter" crown
May-June 1849	Repression of "revy" govts, largely by Prussian troops Frankfort Parliament moves to Stuttgart and is dissolved by force
1851	Restoration of pre-1848 German Confederation, headed by Austria
1852	"Germanic National Museum" founded in Nuremberg

ITALIAN PENINSULA

1847	Cavour and other liberal nationalists form newspaper, <i>Il Risorgimento</i>
January 1848	Sicily: street fighting, anti-tax protests; King grants constitution Piedmont-Savoy: Charles Albert grants liberal constitution Papal States: Pius IX eventually grants constitution

Feb./March 1848	Lombardy (Hapsburg controlled): riots in Venice led by Daniele Manin (Jewish lawyer); declares "Venetian Republic of St. Mark" Venetia (Hapsburg controlled): riots in Milan, Austrian military withdraws Piedmont-Savoy: Charles Albert declares war against Austria and support for Lombardy and Venetia, sends troops
April 1848	Sicily: declares independence from Naples Papal States: elections; despite pressure, Pope does not join "Italian" war against Austria
May 1848	Lombardy, Venetia: plebiscite vote for union with Piedmont-Savoy, constitutional monarchy
July/August 1848	Austrian military (headed by Radetzky) defeats Piedmontese, retakes Lombardy and Venetia, but not Venice
November 1848	Rome: constitutionalist-monarchist prime minister, Count Rossi, assassinated; Pope flees; revy govt takes over Florence: meeting of democrats who call for national assembly
January 1849	Piedmont-Savoy: democrats win elections; Papal States: elections boycotted by conservatives, so left-wing majority elected; Tuscany: riots
February 1849	Tuscany: Grand Duke flees; Rome: Roman Republic declared; 3-man exec, headed by Mazzini
March 1849	Piedmont: renewed war against Austria, but Piedmont quickly defeated and Charles Albert abdicates in favour of son, Victor Emmanuel II
April 1849	Rome: French forces sent to assist Pope, initially repulsed by Republic's army, led by Garibaldi Tuscany: Grand Duke returns; Venice: besieged by Austrians
August 1849	Rome: Republic defeated Venice: surrenders after five weeks of siege

this page was written by [Rebecca Spang](#) & Ralph Kingston
it is maintained by [Ralph Kingston](#) [c] 1999

